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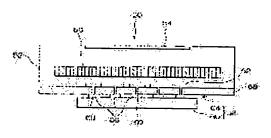
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(54) TWO-DIMENSIONAL RECEIVER FOR FEEBLE RADIATION DETECTING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a vacuum of high degree by enabling a vacuum chamber to be heated at a high temperature.

SOLUTION: A two-dimensional receiver 50 is provided with the vacuum chamber 52, and an photoelectric converter section 54 which emits electrons in accordance with incident photons, is disposed in front of the vacuum chamber 52. A microchannel plate 56 composed of a plurality of electronic amplifiers which amplify electrons emitted from the photoelectric converter section 54, is disposed inside the vacuum chamber 52. A detecting module 58 is made up of a plurality of electron collecting electrodes 62 being made of a metallic thin film and formed on a ceramic plate 68, connection electrodes 66 being disposed with respect to the electron collecting electrodes 62, and an integrated circuit 60 being connected to the connection electrodes 66 and used for switching.



connected to the connection electrodes 66 and used for switching. The electron collecting electrodes 62 are disposed in the vacuum chamber 52 and arranged with respect to the electronic amplifiers of the microchannel plate 56. The connection electrodes 66 which are connected to the electron collecting electrodes 62 respectively, are exposed out of the vacuum chamber 52 and connected to the integrated circuit 60.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The photo-electric-conversion section which is prepared in the front face of a vacuum housing and emits an electron by the incidence of a photon,

The micro channel plate which comes to prepare two or more electronic amplifiers which amplify the electron which opposite arrangement was carried out into said vacuum housing at said photo-electric-conversion section, and said photo-electric-conversion section emitted,

It has the detection module which detects the electron which said electronic amplifier of this micro channel plate amplified,

Said detection module,

Two or more electronic collection electrodes which are formed in one side face of an insulating substrate corresponding to said each electronic amplifier, and are arranged in said vacuum housing,

Two or more connection electrodes which connect with said electronic collection electrode electrically, and were exposed to the exterior of said vacuum housing while being prepared in the other side faces of said insulating substrate corresponding to these electronic collection electrode,

The integrated circuit equipped with two or more detection transistors which were prepared in the exterior of said vacuum housing and connected corresponding to each of said connection electrode for switching, It is characterized by ****(ing).

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation detection equipments which detects a feeble electromagnetic wave and a feeble particle.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In order to perform prophylaxis and a diagnosis effectively in recent years, the hybridization method by the DNA chip attracts attention. A DNA chip arranges the fragment (cel) of the specific part of DNA in the shape of a matrix on a glass substrate. And a DNA chip adds a fluorescent material in specimens, such as blood extracted from the man to be examined, labels DNA of a specimen, contacts this specimen and the cel on a DNA chip, performs high buri die ZEJON, and is used for judging whether an inspection candidate has a gene concerning specific illness etc. [0003]

Certainly detectable feeble radiation detection equipment is proposed [which cel and hybrid of a DNA chip DNA in a specimen formed, and]. <u>Drawing 4</u> is the outline block diagram of conventional feeble radiation detection equipment, and shows the example applied to the DNA chip reader. [0004]

In this <u>drawing 4</u>, the feeble photodetection equipment 100 which is feeble radiation detection equipment is equipped with the signal-processing unit 108 which asks for the location of the cel in DNA chip 200 which formed the hybrid based on the output signal of the laser exposure unit 102, the detection unit 106 arranged above the inspection stage 104, and this detection unit 106 etc. (for example, patent reference 1 reference). In addition, said laser exposure unit 102 enables it to have irradiated the laser beam LB through the lens system 110

at DNA chip 200 used as the sample arranged on the inspection stage 104. [0005]

Said detection unit 106 consists of a detector 112 equipped with two or more micro capillary tubes which detect a feeble light, and a control section 114 of operation which operates this detector 112. [0006]

Moreover, the signal-processing unit 108 has the data read station 120 which reads the output signal of a detector 112. furthermore, counting prepared in the output side of the amplitude detecting element 122 which connected the signal-processing unit 108 to the output side of the data read station 120, and said amplitude detecting element 122 -- it consists of the section 124, the image creation section 126 which the signal from said amplitude detecting element 122 inputs, and the output section 128 prepared in the output side of this image creation section 126. And said output section 128 is formed from image operation part 128a and spectrum creation section 128b. Moreover, the display 130 used as an output unit, a printer 132, external storage 134, etc. are connected to the output section 128.

[0007]

The light resistant container with which said detector 112 covers a laser beam LB and outpatient department light is prepared, and the lens is attached in the front end side of this light resistant container. Furthermore, in said light resistant container, it is arranged in order of the light filter and the 2-dimensional receiver behind the lens. While this light filter intercepts the frequency band of a laser beam, it penetrates the light of the frequency band corresponding to fluorescence alternatively, and it is made it to carry out incidence to a 2-dimensional receiver. [0008]

<u>Drawing 5</u> is drawing showing a part of 2-dimensional receiver in the above-mentioned conventional feeble photodetection equipment 100 in a cross section. In this <u>drawing 5</u>, the 2-dimensional receiver 150 has the vacuum housing 152 which consists of glass etc., and the photo-electric-conversion section 154 is formed in the front face

of a vacuum housing 152 by vacuum evaporationo etc. And the micro channel plate 156 and the detection module 158 are arranged in the interior of a vacuum housing 152. Moreover, the 2-dimensional receiver 150 is arranged so that the photo-electric-conversion section 154, a micro channel plate 156, and the detection module 158 may be mutually close. Namely, the photo-electric-conversion section 154 to which said 2-dimensional receiver 150 emits an electron by the incidence of a photon, The micro channel plate 156 to which it comes to prepare two or more electronic amplifiers which amplify the electron which opposite arrangement was carried out and the photo-electric-conversion section 154 emitted to this photo-electric-conversion section 154, It is prepared corresponding to said each electronic amplifier which constitutes said micro channel plate 156, and the electronic collection electrode the electron from an electronic amplifier carries out [an electrode] incidence consists of a detection module 158 which it comes to prepare. [two or more]

Said detection module 158 consists of an integrated circuit 160 for switching, and two or more detection electrodes 162 and 162 and -- which it met and were prepared in the output side of the electronic amplifier of a micro channel plate 156, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>.

Such a 2-dimensional receiver 150 was manufacturing the process which arranges and assembles a micro channel plate 156 and the detection module 158 inside a vacuum housing 152, and the vacuum housing 152 concerned according to the final process which carries out vacuum suction.

[0010]

In the 2-dimensional receiver 150 of the feeble photodetection equipment 100 mentioned above, in order to raise the degree of vacuum inside a vacuum housing 152, it is necessary to strip off the gas molecule adhering to the wall surface and component front face of a vacuum housing 152, and heating the whole vacuum housing 152 at hundreds of degrees C in the culmination of the manufacture process of a vacuum housing 152 is usually performed.

[0011]

[Patent reference 1] JP,2003-004636,A

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

In the 2-dimensional receiver 150 mentioned above, if the integrated circuit 160 for switching of the detection module 158 is arranged inside the vacuum housing 152 and a vacuum housing 152 is heated to a hundreds of degrees C elevated temperature, an integrated circuit 160 will break down with heat. Therefore, in the conventional 2-dimensional receiver 152, in order to protect the integrated circuit 160 for switching, it was not fully able to heat. Therefore, a degree of vacuum did not go up but there were problems, such as becoming degradation of the photoelectric surface and a failure at the time of electronic multiplication. For this reason, the manufacturing method which can perform heating at high temperature was demanded.

This invention was made in order to cancel said conventional fault, and as it can carry out heating at high temperature of the vacuum housing, it aims at whenever [high vacuum] being obtained. [0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation detection equipments concerning this invention The photo-electric-conversion section which is prepared in the front face of a vacuum housing and emits an electron by the incidence of a photon, The micro channel plate which comes to prepare two or more electronic amplifiers which amplify the electron which opposite arrangement was carried out into said vacuum housing at said photo-electric-conversion section, and said photo-electric-conversion section emitted, It has the detection module which detects the electron which said electronic amplifier of this micro channel plate amplified. Said detection module While being prepared in the other side faces of said insulating substrate corresponding to two or more electronic collection electrodes which are formed in one side face of an insulating substrate corresponding to said each electronic amplifier, and are arranged in said vacuum housing, and these electronic collection electrode Two or more connection electrodes which connect with said electronic collection electrode electrically, and were exposed to the exterior of said vacuum housing, It is characterized by being prepared in the exterior of said vacuum housing and having the integrated circuit equipped with two or more detection transistors which connected corresponding to each of said connection electrode for switching.

[Function]

In the 2-dimensional receiver for these feeble radiation detection equipments, when carrying out the vacuum lock of the vacuum housing by having arranged [heat] the weak integrated circuit to the exterior of a vacuum housing, the inside of a vacuum housing can fully be heated at an elevated temperature. And without the integrated circuit for switching breaking down, since the integrated circuit for switching is connected to the connection electrode

exposed from the vacuum housing after it carries out vacuum suction of the inside of a vacuum housing and it carries out a vacuum lock, the inside of a vacuum housing can be maintained at whenever [high vacuum], electronic acceleration and magnification can be performed, and improvement in the accuracy of measurement can be aimed at.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The gestalt of desirable operation of the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation detection equipments concerning this invention is explained to a detail according to an accompanying drawing.

<u>Drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 3</u> are drawings for explaining the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation detection equipments concerning this invention. It is the outline block diagram showing the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation detection equipments which <u>drawing 1</u> requires for this invention here.

[0016]

In this <u>drawing 1</u>, the 2-dimensional receiver 50 concerning the operation gestalt of this invention has a vacuum housing 52. The vacuum housing 52 is formed from glass etc. and the photo-electric-conversion section 54 which emits an electron to a front face by the incidence of a photon is formed. This photo-electric-conversion section 54 is formed by vacuum evaporationo etc. And the electronic collection member 64 which constitutes the detection module 58 is formed in the rear face of a vacuum housing 52. And a micro channel plate 56, and two or more electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and which constitute the electronic collection member 64 are arranged in the interior of a vacuum housing 52.

Opposite arrangement has been carried out at the photo-electric-conversion section 54, and the micro channel plate 56 is equipped with two or more electronic amplifiers which amplify the electron which the photo-electric-conversion section 54 emitted. Moreover, each electronic collection electrode 62 is formed corresponding to said each electronic amplifier which constitutes said micro channel plate 56, and the electron from said electronic amplifier carries out incidence. On the other hand, the integrated circuit 60 for switching which constitutes the detection module 58 is formed in the exterior of a vacuum housing 52. This integrated circuit 60 is electrically connected to each electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and

<u>Drawing 2</u> is the top view showing the electronic collection member in the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver 50. <u>Drawing 3</u> is the rear-face Fig. showing the electronic collection member in the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver 50.

[0019]

It is fixed to the integrated circuit 60 for switching attached in the exterior of a vacuum housing 52, and the rear face of said vacuum housing 52, and said detection module 58 is equipped with the electronic collection member 64 which becomes a part of vacuum housing 52, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 3</u>. The electronic collection member 64 has the electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and -- in which the electron from the electronic amplifier of a micro channel plate 56 carries out incidence, and each electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and are connected to the integrated circuit 60 for switching through the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and ... in the exterior of a vacuum housing 52.

[0020]

The electronic collection member 64 is equipped with the connection electrodes 66 and 66 with two or more electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and which were formed in the front face of the ceramic material plate 68 which is an insulating substrate with the metal thin film, as shown in drawing 2. Each electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and are arranged on one side face of the ceramic material plate 68 in the shape of a matrix, and are prepared in it corresponding to said each electronic amplifier which constitutes said micro channel plate 56, and are arranged inside a vacuum housing 52. Moreover, the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and are prepared corresponding to the electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and --, as shown in drawing 3, with the side which prepared the electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 of the ceramic material plate 68, and ..., are prepared in the field of the opposite side and arranged to the exterior of a vacuum housing 52. And it has connected through the electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and the through tube 69 which the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and prepared in the ceramic material plate 68 with (refer to drawing 1). In addition, the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and 66 and 66 and have structure which can maintain an airtight to the ceramic material plate 68, and are taken as the structure which can keep the interior of a vacuum housing 52 certain to a vacua.

While having arranged said micro channel plate 56 in the interior of a vacuum housing 52, the 2-dimensional receiver 50 A side is turned to the interior of a vacuum housing 52. the back end of a vacuum housing 52 -- the

electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 of said electronic collection member 64, and It arranges to said vacuum housing 52, after heating a vacuum housing 52 at an elevated temperature and carrying out sufficient vacuum suction, it closes, and each terminal of the integrated circuit 60 for said switching is connected to said connection electrodes 66 and 66 and -- after that.

[0022]

Since according to the 2-dimensional receiver 50 for feeble radiation detection equipments concerning this invention the integrated circuit 60 is arranged in the exterior of a vacuum housing 52, the whole vacuum housing 52 can be heated at an elevated temperature in a production process and vacuum suction can be carried out, the interior of a vacuum housing 52 can be maintained at whenever [high vacuum]. [0023]

Thus, the 2-dimensional receiver in the constituted secondary feeble radiation detection equipment is created by the following manufacture approaches. First, a micro channel plate 56 is arranged in the predetermined location in a vacuum housing 52, and it fixes. Furthermore, it carries in to the vacuum chamber which does not illustrate the vacuum housing 52 which attached the micro channel plate 56, and the electronic collection member 64, the inside of a vacuum chamber is held to a predetermined elevated temperature, and vacuum suction of the inside of a predetermined time vacuum chamber is carried out. And where the inside of a vacuum chamber is held to a vacuum, the electronic collection member 64 is airtightly attached in back end opening of a vacuum housing 52, and the vacuum lock of the vacuum housing 52 is carried out. At this time, the electronic collection member 64 is fixed to back end opening of a vacuum housing 52 so that said electronic collection electrode 62 and 62 and -- side may turn to the interior side of a vacuum housing 52.

Then, the vacuum housing 52 which attached the electronic collection member 64 is taken out from a vacuum chamber, and an integrated circuit 60 is attached in a vacuum housing 52. That is, an integrated circuit 60 is connected to the connection electrodes 66 and 66 of the electronic collection member 64 exposed from the vacuum housing 52, and In the case of an operation gestalt, this connection is made by face down bonding. That is, the integrated circuit 60 has ball grid array structure, and is prepared the connection pad (not shown) corresponding to the connection electrodes 66 and 66 of the electronic collection member 64, and And the connection electrode 66 and integrated circuit 60 of the electronic collection member 64 are joined by [of the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and] arranging and fusing upwards in the pewter ball of an integrated circuit 60. Moreover, a gate control line and a read-out line are connected to a control section of operation, and, as for an integrated circuit 60, said data line is connected to the data read station 20 of a signal-processing unit. In addition, the photo-electric-conversion section 54 is formed in the front face of a vacuum housing 52 of vacuum evaporationo etc. after [before junction to the connection electrode 66 of an integrated circuit 60] junction.

By the manufacture approach of the 2-dimensional receiver concerning this invention, the detection module 58 It divides into the integrated circuit 60 for switching, and the electronic collection electrodes 62 and 62 and the electronic collection member 64 which prepared only --. Since the element which attaches only the electronic collection member 64 in a vacuum housing 52, constitutes, and consists of the interior of a vacuum housing 52 was constituted from a material strong against heat, the whole vacuum housing 52 can fully be heated at an elevated temperature by the process which carries out vacuum suction, and vacuum suction can be carried out.

Moreover, the interior of a vacuum housing 52 can be maintained at whenever [high vacuum] by the manufacture approach of the 2-dimensional receiver concerning this invention, without the integrated circuit 60 for switching breaking down, since the integrated circuit 60 for switching is connected to the connection electrodes 66 and 66 and -- after carrying out vacuum suction. Therefore, there is little degradation and it can manufacture the 2-dimensional receiver 50 with little trouble to electronic magnification.

[0027]

Moreover, it is not necessary to install the integrated circuit 60 for switching into a vacuum, and what is necessary will be just to contain in the package which performed nitrogen enclosure as antioxidizing. Since this approach is an approach used in case integrated circuits, such as LSI, are usually packed, opening of the package which was required of the conventional method becomes unnecessary and it becomes possible to use a general-purpose package, it is effective also in cost. Moreover, since the storage in atmospheric air is [independently] possible for the packed integrated circuit 60 for switching, it is the point that the integrated circuit 60 for switching can be inspected easily, and becomes [conventionally] remarkably advantageous compared with the electrode of the integrated circuit 60 for switching from a direct this slack activity within a vacuum or nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, a detection module is divided into the electronic collection member which prepared only the integrated circuit and electronic collection electrode for switching as explained above. Since the integrated circuit for said switching is connected to the connection electrode electrically connected to the electronic collection electrode of said electronic collection member after attaching only an electronic collection member in a vacuum housing, constituting and heating and carrying out vacuum suction at an elevated temperature The interior of a vacuum housing 52 can be maintained at whenever [high vacuum], without the integrated circuit for switching breaking down.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the outline block diagram showing the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver for feeble radiation equipments concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view showing the electronic collection member in the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver concerning this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the rear-face Fig. showing the electronic collection member in the operation gestalt of the 2-dimensional receiver concerning this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is the outline block diagram of conventional feeble radiation detection equipment, and the example applied to the DNA chip reader is shown.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing a part of conventional 2-dimensional receiver in a cross section. [Description of Notations]

A 50.....2-dimensional receiver, 52 [... A detection module, 60 / ... The integrated circuit for switching, 62 / ... An electronic collection electrode, 64 / ... An electronic collection member, 66 / ... A connection electrode, 68 / ... Insulating substrate (ceramic material plate).] ... A vacuum housing, 54 ... The photo-electric-conversion section, 56 ... A micro channel plate. 58

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器

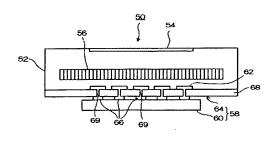
(57)【要約】

【課題】真空容器を高温加熱できるようにして高真空度 が得られるようにする。

【解決手段】二次元受信器50は、真空容器52を有し、光子の入射で電子を放出する光電変換部54が真空容器52の向部に設けてある。真空容器52の内部には、光電変換部54が放出した電子を増幅する複数の電子増幅部からなるマイクロチャンネルプレート56が配設してある。検出モジュール58は、セラミック材板68の表面に金属薄膜で形成した複数の電子収集電極62と、電子収集電極62に対応して設けた接続電極66と、接続電極66に接続したスイッチング用の集積回路60とからなる。電子収集電極62は、マイクロチャンネルプレート56の電子増幅部に対応して設けてあり、真空容器52内に配置される。各接続電極66は、電子収集電極62に接続してあり、真空容器52の外部に露出しているとともに、集積回路60が接続してある。







【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

真空容器の前面に設けられて光子の入射により電子を放出する光電変換部と、

前記真空容器内において前記光電変換部に対向配置され、前記光電変換部が放出した電子 を増幅する電子増幅部を複数設けてなるマイクロチャンネルプレートと、

このマイクロチャンネルプレートの前記電子増幅部が増幅した電子を検出する検出モジュールとを備え、

前記検出モジュールは、

絶縁基板の一側面に前記各電子増幅部に対応して形成され、前記真空容器内に配置される 複数の電子収集電極と、

これら電子収集電極に対応して前記絶縁基板の他側面に設けられるとともに、前記電子収集電極に電気的に接続され、前記真空容器の外部に露出させた複数の接続電極と、

前記真空容器の外部に設けられて、前記接続電極のそれぞれに対応して接続した複数の検出トランジスタを備えたスイッチング用の集積回路と、

を有することを特徴とする

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、微弱な電磁波や粒子を検出する微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年、病気の予防や診断を有効に行うために、DNAチップによるハイブリッド形成法が注目されている。DNAチップは、DNAの特定部位の断片(セル)をガラス基板の上にマトリックス状に配置したものである。そして、DNAチップは、検査対象の人から採取した血液などの検体に蛍光物質を添加して検体のDNAを標識化し、この検体とDNAチップ上のセルとを接触させてハイブリダイゼージョンを行い、検査対象者が特定の病気に係る遺伝子を有するか否かを判定する、などに用いられる。

[0003]

検体中のDNAがDNAチップのどのセルとハイブリッドを形成したかを確実に検知できる微弱放射検出装置が提案されている。図4は、従来の微弱放射検出装置の概略ブロック図であって、DNAチップリーダに適用した例を示したものである。

[0004]

この図4において、微弱放射検出装置である微弱光検出装置100は、レーザ照射ユニット102と、検査ステージ104の上方に配設した検出ユニット106と、この検出ユニット106の出力信号に基づいてハイブリッドを形成したDNAチップ200内のセルの位置などを求める信号処理ユニット108とを備えている(例えば、特許文献1参照)。なお、前記レーザ照射ユニット102は、検査ステージ104の上に配置した試料となるDNAチップ200にレンズ系110を介してレーザビームLBを照射できるようにしてある。

[0005]

前記検出ユニット106は、微弱な光を検出する複数のマイクロキャピラリーを備えた検出器112と、この検出器112を作動させる動作制御部114とからなっている。

[0006]

また、信号処理ユニット108は、検出器112の出力信号を読み込むデータ読取り部120を有する。さらに、信号処理ユニット108は、データ読取り部120の出力側に接続した振幅検出部122と、前記振幅検出部122の出力側に設けた計数部124と、前記振幅検出部122からの信号が入力する画像作成部126と、この画像作成部126の出力側に設けた出力部128とからなる。そして、前記出力部128は、画像演算部128aと、スペクトル作成部128bとから形成してある。また、出力部128には、出力装置となっている表示装置130やプリンタ132、外部記憶装置134などが接続され

ている。

[0007]

前記検出器112は、レーザビームLBや外来光を遮蔽する遮光容器が設けてあって、この遮光容器の前端面にレンズが取り付けてある。さらに、前記遮光容器内には、レンズの後方に光学フィルタ、二次元受信器の順に配置されている。この光学フィルタは、レーザ光の周波数帯域を遮断するとともに、蛍光に対応した周波数帯域の光を選択的に透過して二次元受信器に入射させるようになっている。

[0008]

図5は、上記従来の微弱光検出装置100における二次元受信器を一部断面で示す図である。この図5において、二次元受信器150は、ガラスなどからなる真空容器152を有していて、真空容器152の前面に光電変換部154が蒸着等によって設けてある。そして、マイクロチャンネルプレート156と検出モジュール158とは、真空容器152の内部に配設してある。また、二次元受信器150は、光電変換部154とマイクロチャンネルプレート156と検出モジュール158とが相互に密接するように配置してある。すなわち、前記二次元受信器150は、光子の入射によって電子を放出する光電変換部154と、この光電変換部154に対向配置されて光電変換部154が放出した電子を増幅する電子増幅部が複数設けられてなるマイクロチャンネルプレート156と、前記マイクロチャンネルプレート156を構成している前記各電子増幅部に対応して設けられ、電子増幅部からの電子が入射する電子収集電極が複数設けられてなる検出モジュール158とからなる。

[0009]

前記検出モジュール158は、図5に示すように、スイッチング用の集積回路160と、マイクロチャンネルプレート156の電子増幅部の出力側に対面して設けた複数の検出電極162、162、…とから構成されている。

このような二次元受信器150は、真空容器152の内部に、マイクロチャンネルプレート156と検出モジュール158とを配置して組み立てる工程と、当該真空容器152を 最終的な真空引きする工程とにより製造していた。

[0010]

上述した微弱光検出装置100の二次元受信器150では、真空容器152の内部の真空度を上げるために、真空容器152の壁面や素子表面に付着している気体分子を剥ぎ取る必要があり、真空容器152の製造過程の最終段階で、真空容器152の全体を例えば数百℃に加熱することが通常行われている。

[0011]

【特許文献1】特開2003-004636号公報

[0012]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

上述した二次元受信器150では、検出モジュール158のスイッチング用の集積回路160が真空容器152の内部に配置してあり、真空容器152を数百℃の高温に加熱すると、集積回路160が熱によって故障してしまう。したがって、従来の二次元受信器152では、スイッチング用の集積回路160を保護するために、加熱を充分に行うことができなかった。そのため、真空度が上がらず、光電面の劣化や電子増倍時の障害になるなどの問題があった。このため、高温加熱を行える製造法が要求されていた。

本発明は、前記従来の欠点を解消するためになされたもので、真空容器を高温加熱できるようにして高真空度が得られるようにすることを目的とする。

[0013]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記目的を達成するために、本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器は、真空容器の前面に設けられて光子の入射により電子を放出する光電変換部と、前記真空容器内において前記光電変換部に対向配置され、前記光電変換部が放出した電子を増幅する電子増幅部を複数設けてなるマイクロチャンネルプレートと、このマイクロチャンネルプレートの

前記電子増幅部が増幅した電子を検出する検出モジュールとを備え、前記検出モジュールは、絶縁基板の一側面に前記各電子増幅部に対応して形成され、前記真空容器内に配置される複数の電子収集電極と、これら電子収集電極に対応して前記絶縁基板の他側面に設けられるとともに、前記電子収集電極に電気的に接続され、前記真空容器の外部に露出させた複数の接続電極と、前記真空容器の外部に設けられて、前記接続電極のそれぞれに対応して接続した複数の検出トランジスタを備えたスイッチング用の集積回路と、を有することを特徴としている。

[0014]

【作用】

この微弱放射検出装置用の二次元受信器においては、熱に弱い集積回路を真空容器の外部に配置したことにより、真空容器を真空封止するときに、真空容器内を充分に高温で加熱することができる。そして、真空容器内を真空引きして真空封止したのちに、スイッチング用の集積回路を真空容器から露出している接続電極に接続するので、スイッチング用の集積回路が故障することもなく、真空容器内を高真空度に保つことができ、電子の加速、増幅を行え、測定精度の向上を図ることができる。

[0015]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器の好ましい実施の形態を、添付図面に従って詳細に説明する。

図1ないし図3は本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器の実施形態を説明するための図である。ここに、図1は、本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器の実施形態を示す概略構成図である。

[0016]

この図1において、本発明の実施形態に係る二次元受信器50は、真空容器52を有する。真空容器52は、ガラスなどから形成してあって、前面に光子の入射によって電子を放出する光電変換部54が設けてある。この光電変換部54は、蒸着などによって形成してある。そして、真空容器52の後面には、検出モジュール58を構成している電子収集部材64が設けてある。そして、真空容器52の内部には、マイクロチャンネルプレート56と、電子収集部材64を構成している複数の電子収集電極62、62、……とが配設してある。

[0017]

マイクロチャンネルプレート56は、光電変換部54に対向配置してあり、光電変換部54が放出した電子を増幅する複数の電子増幅部を備えている。また、各電子収集電極62は、前記マイクロチャンネルプレート56を構成している前記各電子増幅部に対応して設けられ、前記電子増幅部からの電子が入射する。一方、真空容器52の外部には、検出モジュール58を構成しているスイッチング用の集積回路60が設けてある。この集積回路60は、各電子収集電極62、62、……に電気的に接続してある。

[0018]

図2は、二次元受信器50の実施形態における電子収集部材を示す平面図である。図3は、二次元受信器50の実施形態における電子収集部材を示す裏面図である。

[0019]

前記検出モジュール58は、図1ないし図3に示すように、真空容器52の外部に取り付けたスイッチング用の集積回路60と、前記真空容器52の後面に固定されて、真空容器52の一部となる電子収集部材64とを備える。電子収集部材64は、マイクロチャンネルプレート56の電子増幅部からの電子が入射する電子収集電極62、62、…を有し、各電子収集電極62、62、……が真空容器52の外部において接続電極66、66、……を介してスイッチング用の集積回路60に接続してある。

[0020]

電子収集部材64は、図2に示すように、絶縁基板であるセラミック材板68の表面に金属薄膜で形成した複数の電子収集電極62、62、……と、接続電極66、66、とを

備える。各電子収集電極62、62、……は、セラミック材板68の一側面にマトリックス状に配置してあって、前記マイクロチャンネルプレート56を構成している前記各電子増幅部に対応して設けてあり、かつ、真空容器52の内部に配置される。また、接続電極66、66、……は、電子収集電極62、62、…に対応して設けてあって、図3に示すように、セラミック材板68の電子収集電極62、62、……を設けた側とは反対側の面に設けてあって、真空容器52の外部に配置される。そして、電子収集電極62、62、……と接続電極66、66、……とは、セラミック材板68に設けた貫通孔69を介して接続してある(図1参照)。なお、接続電極66、66、……は、セラミック材板68に対して気密が保てる構造となっていて、真空容器52の内部を真空状態に確実に保てる構造としている。

[0021]

二次元受信器50は、真空容器52の内部に前記マイクロチャンネルプレート56が配設してあるとともに、真空容器52の後端に、前記電子収集部材64の電子収集電極62、62、……側を真空容器52の内部に向けて、前記真空容器52に配置し、真空容器52を高温で加熱して充分な真空引きをした後に封止し、その後、前記接続電極66、66、…に前記スイッチング用の集積回路60の各端子を接続したものである。

[0022]

本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用の二次元受信器50によれば、集積回路60が真空容器52の外部に配設してあるため、製造工程において真空容器52の全体を高温で加熱し真空引きをすることができるので、真空容器52の内部を高真空度に保つことができる。

[0023]

このように構成された二次微弱放射検出装置における二次元受信器は次のような製造方法によって作成される。まず、マイクロチャンネルプレート56を真空容器52内の所定位置に配置して固定する。さらに、マイクロチャンネルプレート56を取り付けた真空容器52と電子収集部材64とを図示しない真空チャンバに搬入し、真空チャンバ内を所定の高温に保持し、所定時間真空チャンバ内を真空引きする。そして、真空チャンバ内を真空に保持した状態で、真空容器52の後端開口部に電子収集部材64を気密に取り付け、真空容器52を真空封止する。このとき、電子収集部材64は、前記電子収集電極62、62、…の側が真空容器52の内部側に向くように真空容器52の後端開口に固定する。

[0024]

その後、電子収集部材64を取り付けた真空容器52を真空チャンバから取り出し、真空容器52に集積回路60の取り付けを行う。すなわち、真空容器52から露出している電子収集部材64の接続電極66、66、……に集積回路60を接続する。この接続は、実施形態の場合、フェイスダウンボンディングによって行われる。すなわち、集積回路60は、ボールグリッドアレイ構造となっていて、電子収集部材64の接続電極66、66、……に対応して接続パッド(図示せず)設けてある。そして、集積回路60のハンダボールを接続電極66、66、……の上に配置して溶融することにより、電子収集部材64の接続電極66と集積回路60とが接合される。また、集積回路60は、ゲート制御線および読み出し線が動作制御部に接続され、前記データ線が信号処理ユニットのデータ読取り部20に接続される。なお、光電変換部54は、集積回路60の接続電極66への接合前、または接合後に蒸着などにより真空容器52の前面に形成される。

[0025]

本発明に係る二次元受信器の製造方法では、検出モジュール58を、スイッチング用の集積回路60と電子収集電極62、62、…のみを設けた電子収集部材64とに分け、真空容器52には電子収集部材64のみ取り付けて構成し、真空容器52の内部で構成される要素を熱に強い素材で構成したので、真空引きする工程で真空容器52の全体を充分に高温で加熱して真空引きをすることができる。

[0026]

また、本発明に係る二次元受信器の製造方法では、真空引きした後に、スイッチング用の 集積回路60を接続電極66、66、…に接続するので、スイッチング用の集積回路60 が故障することもなく、真空容器52の内部を高真空度に保つことができる。したがって、劣化が少なく、電子増幅に支障の少ない二次元受信器50を製作することができる。 【0027】

また、スイッチング用の集積回路60は、真空中に設置する必要がなく、酸化防止として 窒素封入を行ったパッケージの中に収納すればよいことになる。この方法は、通常LSI等の集積回路をパッケージする際に使用される方法であって、従来法では必要であったパッケージの開口部は不要になり、汎用のパッケージを使用することが可能となるので、コスト的にも有効である。また、パッケージされたスイッチング用の集積回路60は、単独で大気中における保管が可能であるため、スイッチング用の集積回路60の検査を容易に行うことができる点で、従来真空あるいは窒素雰囲気内でスイッチング用の集積回路60の電極に直接当たる作業から比べて、著しく有利になる。

[0028]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、本発明によれば、検出モジュールを、スイッチング用の集積回路と電子収集電極のみを設けた電子収集部材とに分け、真空容器には電子収集部材のみ取り付けて構成し、高温で加熱して真空引きした後に、前記電子収集部材の電子収集電極に電気的に接続された接続電極に前記スイッチング用の集積回路を接続しているので、スイッチング用の集積回路が故障することもなく、真空容器52の内部を高真空度に保つことができる。

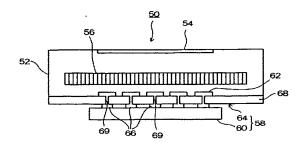
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明に係る微弱放射検出装置用二次元受信器の実施形態を示す概略構成図である。
- 【図2】本発明に係る二次元受信器の実施形態における電子収集部材を示す平面図である
- 【図3】本発明に係る二次元受信器の実施形態における電子収集部材を示す裏面図である
- 【図4】従来の微弱放射検出装置の概略ブロック図であって、DNAチップリーダに適用した例を示したものである。
- 【図5】従来の二次元受信器を一部断面で示す図である。

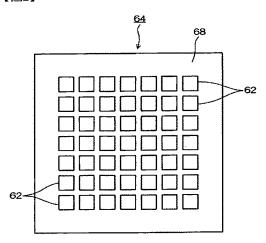
【符号の説明】

50……二次元受信器、52……真空容器、54……光電変換部、56……マイクロチャンネルプレート、58……検出モジュール、60……スイッチング用の集積回路、62……電子収集電極、64……電子収集部材、66……接続電極、68……絶縁基板(セラミック材板)。

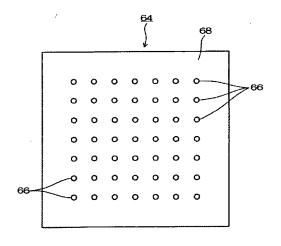
【図1】



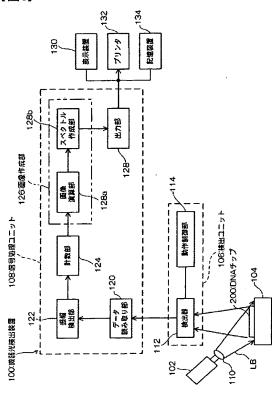
【図2】



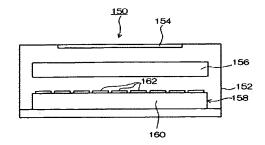
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



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